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**Leys**

THE JEWELERS.



This is a bargain in a Diamond Ring that does not need a label to tell you that it is a bargain. It is a description in full. We have only a limited number and to sell them readily we have marked the price down from

\$10.00 to \$5.00

#### Arrived To-Day

A Handsome Line of Sterling Silver Ladies' Comb and Brush Sets of the famous Gorham manufacture. Comb and Brush

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#### Given Away Jan. 1, '97

Solid 14-karat Gent's Gold Watch.  
Solid 14-karat Lady's Gold Watch.  
Boy's Solid Silver Watch.  
Silver Tea Set, 5 pieces. Tickets given with every purchase and repair.

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...The Jeweler

OWSLEY BLOCK, BUTTE

**GALLOGLY  
& CO.**

Perfumes  
Atomizers  
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Traveling Sets  
Cigar Boxes  
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Many Other  
Christmas  
Goods

**Galloply & Co.**  
DRUGGISTS

12 North Main Street, Butte

## MR. MORGAN ON CUBA

He Declares That Congress Should  
'at Once Act.

### BUSINESS IN THE SENATE

The Bill Pensioning Nancy Allabach Passed Over the President's Veto—A Prayer by Paimago.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Rev. T. De Witt Talmage delivered the prayer in the senate today. Frye occupied the chair.

Hale of Maine reported the pension appropriation bill without amendments and gave notice he would call it up tomorrow. The house concurrent resolution for the holiday adjournment Dec. 22 to Jan. 5 was agreed to.

Morgan of Alabama presented the credentials of Edmund Winslow Pettus as senator from Alabama for the term beginning March 4, next.

Allen of Nebraska offered a resolution for a committee of nine senators "on the use of money in elections." The resolution directs the committee to thoroughly investigate the extent to which money was used in connection with the recent presidential election, either in promoting nominations or influencing the choice of presidential electors, and inquire whether any such expenditures were excessive, illegitimate, corrupt or unlawful, especially to inquire and ascertain to what extent for such purposes the owners of silver mines, gold mines, bankers, manufacturers, railroads or other corporations and millions of all classes made contributions and if any contributions were made by any persons or corporations residing abroad.

The resolution empowers the proposed committee to send for persons and papers and direct a report by the first Monday of December, 1897. Allen upon the clerk's desk, and had read several newspaper clippings containing charges of irregularity in connection with the recent election. The resolution was referred to the committee on contingent expenses, Allen remarking that he earnestly desired a speedy report.

The bill validating some New Mexican bonds was passed and now goes to the president.

Mr. Morgan then took the floor and made a pro-Cuban speech. He said: "I will confine my remarks to comments upon facts stated in the recent annual message of the president and upon our duties in respect to the conflict of arms which has raged for over two years on the island of Cuba, and it has the support of nearly all Americans. I have not heard that Spain contemplates any statement of the president in his message. The evidence that comes from private sources relative to the condition of Cuba and the horrors of persecution, rapine and extermination visited upon the people of Cuba, admits of no doubt as to its credibility. Yet it presents pictures so incredibly inhuman and so disgraceful to the civilization of this age that it seems to the mind into the belief that such things can be true."

As Mr. Morgan proceeded the galleries filled and his words were followed with close attention by the senators and the large number of spectators. Mr. Morgan went on to speak of the trying situation which required prompt action to save thousands of innocent people from cruel and deliberate butchery. The wholesale massacres by the Spanish were no surprise to the senator. "If war with the United States is necessary to reconcile the Spanish people to the loss of Cuba by foreign conquest," said Mr. Morgan, "we shall be compelled to meet that emergency. If the destruction of Cuba is enough to satisfy the popular sentiment of revenge, we can avoid a war with Spain by remaining inactive while our own people are being ruined or slaughtered along with the Cubans. If we mean to take any action towards stopping this war, or annihilation and extermination, we have no time to lose."

Mr. Morgan spoke of the resolution of congress at the last session, which, he said, gave to the president the choice of concurring with the policy of congress or delaying. The president chose delay. The war has continued, said Mr. Morgan, until it has reached the final and desperate stage of a war of devastation and extermination, with the people of Cuba as a prey to those who have set aside the usual honorable usages of warfare and have become robbers, cutthroats, assassins, ravishers and pirates.

"If we are forced to war to put an end to this saturnalia of blood and fire, congress will have reason to regret the inaction of the president. A firm declaration that the conflict in Cuba had reached the stage of open, public war, would have admonished Spain that the United States at least would hold her accountable for the observance of the rules of civilized warfare."

The senator spoke bitterly of the interference of the supposed business interests to prevent that government from making the "horrid and brutal purpose of infuriated men." Mr. Morgan spoke of the necessity of protecting our citizens abroad. Referring to Turkey, he expressed the hope that the policy of this government would not be relaxed and that we would not much longer hear of those Turkish offenses against humanity. The senator asserted that our people in Cuba have rights under the laws of nations which the courts of all nations will enforce in spite of opposition, even if the president of the United States should oppose them. He should give these laws full force and effect, "our people are so content," said Mr. Morgan, "to suffer these wrongs within earshot of our

frontier and to pile up petitions and proofs to be brought before Spain in the "endless palaver of diplomatic correspondence." While we know that wrongs have been done to our people and other wrongs are threatened, our government is in the most humiliating state of inaction and desuetude if it interposes no helping hand to the sufferers, and refuses to forbid the further devastation and death that a cruel government is now inflicting upon them. The senator said he foresaw that the time was near at hand when the final stand of the United States must be taken. It was foreshadowed by the message and the moment might come at any time that the president would take a definite and final stand. When this came, the senator would follow the colors of the president, and if it meant war, would any American hesitate to respond? There was no alternative between further humiliating delay or of intervention.

In conclusion, Mr. Morgan said: "In this condition of affairs, to establish permanent peace in Cuba and permit security for our own people while the Spanish monarchy is dominant in that island, we have no alternative left us but the single choice between the continuous repetition of the evils portrayed in the message of the president or a base, humiliating and cruel delay on our part, while rapine and destruction are rampant in Cuba in the hope that some fortunate event may relieve us from a duty that we owe to humanity, to Christian civilization, to the spirit and traditions of our country, our people and to the lives and liberties of our people in Cuba who are now held by the cruel power of Spain. I go not upon any authority for that there was the best representative one ever held, so that no question would arise as to his rights in passing upon bills in the interest of arid and semi-arid America."

"Thousands of letters and invitations and circulars were sent out advertising this congress and many who assisted in this work outside of your committee and gave very valuable services. First among the auxiliary forces is the press. These articles came principally from the gentlemen who will take part in the proceedings of this congress, and who, through our importuning, consented to help the cause along. The railroads have shown no lack of interest in this work. The least interest in this work are the water and land companies, emigrant and provident associations. What should the congress do? To-day the country generally is demanding something feasible, practicable and tangible. We cannot at first expect what we do will be perfect. Time and experience will reveal the imperfections and give us ample opportunity to correct them."

The chairman then details at length the work done by the various irrigation congresses held in the past and continues: "We are satisfied that we never will be prepared to secure the definite outline in full detail of such rational legislation as will ultimately be secured. At best, we can only start in an imperfect way. A bill upon any principal subject connected with the work of this congress and presented for consideration will require close scrutiny and passed, if passed at all, with amendments, and then when it leaves this body for one of final adjudication it will be torn to pieces again, so that we may know that nothing starts in a perfect state, but it may ultimately approach to it through practice and experience."

"We trust that you will not think it presumptuous in us if we present for your consideration some things that have been evolved from these congresses, but have remained dormant and inactive. First, we would consider it good policy and wise judgment if this congress should pass upon a bill or bills creating a national irrigation commission. Also a national forestry commission. It would be better to have them separate and apart, but if we could not get the one without the other and congress would be opposed to creating two commissions, let us unite if coupled together, and the friends of both working for it, of course, it would be wise for us to accept it in this shape. It might be well to state in the irrigation commission bill that it is created for the purpose of the examination, conservation and utilization of the waters and lands in arid and semi-arid America. The duty of this irrigation commission would be to look after irrigation in its every shape and form, in every state and territory in the union, to take charge of all irrigation works and property and report directly to congress or to the interior department the progress of irrigation and make such suggestions as will be for its further advancement, until every irrigable arid acre is subdued and the unemployed and homeless find peace and plenty upon them."

The second-class mail matter. The bill discussed and it will probably pass the house. Washington, Dec. 15.—The house today entered upon the consideration of the Leach bill to amend the law relating to the transmission of second-class mail matter. The bill has been widely discussed in the public press and has met with the most intense opposition from certain quarters. It denies the serial novels to admission to the mails at the newspaper rate of 1 cent per pound; denies the newspapers the sample copy privilege, prohibits the return of unsold publications at the pound rates and makes some other changes in the present law designed to correct existing abuses. A change in this second-class mail matter law has been repeatedly urged by successive postmaster generals. It is estimated that the abuses of the law had cost the government \$24,000,000 in the last ten years. Mr. Loud, the author of the measure, brought it forward to-day quite unexpectedly to a majority of the members of the house. The opposition led by Mr. Quigg of New York inaugurated a filibuster and attempted to prevent its consideration by adjourning, but the house stood behind Mr. Loud in two votes, defeating the opposition. The opposition, however, are hopeful of defeating the measure when it is put on its final passage.

Mr. Loud made an opening speech on the measure, during which he declared that the bill would save the government \$20,000,000 annually. Before this bill was brought up a bill to reorganize the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad company was called up and passed, with some amendments, after an hour's debate. The bill, as passed, gives to the purchasers under foreclosure sale all the rights of the old company under its government charter; but it provides that it shall assume all the debts and obligations of the old company and that the lands unearned July 6, 1886, along the then uncompleted portions of the road shall, as a condition precedent to reorganization, be relinquished in writing by the purchasers.

Mr. McEne attacked the bill on the ground that it did not sufficiently protect the interests of the government and the creditors of the company. Mr. Prince of Illinois proposed an amendment providing that, as a condition precedent to the reorganization of the road, the purchasers should, in writing, relinquish all claim to land granted by the government adjacent to those portions of the road uncompleted July 6, 1886. Mr. Powers said a suit was pending for the forfeiture of those lands and this amendment would be practically blackmail. The amendment was adopted and the bill passed without division. The house adjourned at 4:32 P. M.

Mrs. Courtney Issues. New York, Dec. 15.—Mrs. Isabelle Cutting Courtney, daughter of Francis Cutting, a wealthy merchant of San Francisco, was to-day declared of unsound mind. She was married in 1891 to Harold Courtney, an actor, and proceeded with him to Italy, where six weeks after the marriage her husband placed her in a private asylum at Fiesole.

## TO PUT TO GOOD USE

Suggestions in Regard to the Reclamation of Arid Lands.

### IN IRRIGATION CONGRESS

Comprehensive Report of E. R. Moses, Chairman of the Executive Committee at the Meeting in Phoenix.

Phoenix, Ariz., Dec. 15.—At to-day's session of the national irrigation congress, E. R. Moses, chairman of the executive committee, submitted his annual report. The chairman says in part:

"History will record this year as illustrious to individuals, corporations and to the nation. Perhaps no enterprise suffered more disastrously in every way during this time than irrigation. The work of your executive committee laid out for the year was not fully accomplished, nor is it as satisfactory to them as it would have been if they had not been handicapped in many ways in its advancement."

"We commenced work upon congress by assisting others in obtaining an appropriation for hydrographic surveys for determining the water supply. We obtained from senators the different bills introduced in the Fifty-fourth congress in the interest of irrigation and found that 27 had been presented. Some were concurrent and local. Several were for ceding the arid lands to the states and territories. Others for surveys and determining the water supply, several for building storage reservoirs and one for an irrigation committee mission. We have worked upon congress all we could; we turned our attention to this coming irrigation congress and determined to make it the best representative one ever held, so that no question would arise as to his rights in passing upon bills in the interest of arid and semi-arid America."

"Thousands of letters and invitations and circulars were sent out advertising this congress and many who assisted in this work outside of your committee and gave very valuable services. First among the auxiliary forces is the press. These articles came principally from the gentlemen who will take part in the proceedings of this congress, and who, through our importuning, consented to help the cause along. The railroads have shown no lack of interest in this work. The least interest in this work are the water and land companies, emigrant and provident associations. What should the congress do? To-day the country generally is demanding something feasible, practicable and tangible. We cannot at first expect what we do will be perfect. Time and experience will reveal the imperfections and give us ample opportunity to correct them."

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cabman, but had drawn a revolver from his pocket because he feared he was going to be robbed.

"I had much money and a watch of gold," he added, "and I feared I was to be robbed."

"Were you not a prisoner in Russia?" asked the prosecuting attorney.

"Yes, sir," replied the count.

"Then," said the prosecutor, "I submit that this man's word cannot be taken against the cabman, who testified that the count drew a pistol on him in the Tenderloin district. This man confesses he is afraid to go back to his country."

"That's all nonsense," said the judge.

"The count fled from Russia for political reasons. I think his word is as good as the cabman's. I shall end this case and recommend an acquittal."

The count left the stand and in a few minutes the judge returned a verdict of "not guilty."

NOT WITH A RUSH.

The Nomination of Francis as Secretary Is Not Confirmed Yet.

Washington, Dec. 15.—The nomination of Secretary Francis as the head of the interior department was referred to the finance committee in accordance with the custom of the senate. Nominations of the president for cabinet positions are usually confirmed very promptly. The nomination of Mr. Francis was sent to the senate a week ago and to-day was the first meeting of the finance committee since the nomination was sent in. Secretary Francis will not be confirmed until after the senatorial election in Missouri. It is understood that Senator Vest, member of the finance committee, suggested that the nomination go over until after the holidays. The opposition, if such it can be termed, can be traced to the recent election, in which Mr. Francis supported the gold-dollar candidate, Connelley, feeling has been engendered, but it is said that the opposition will not be carried so far as to prevent a confirmation.

SALVINO.

The Renowned Actor Died Yesterday in His Native Land.

Florence, Italy, Dec. 15.—Alexander Salvini died here to-day of intestinal tuberculosis. The newspapers publish eulogistic notices of the deceased actor. Alexander Salvini was born in Rome Dec. 21, 1841. He was the son of the Italian tragedian, Tommaso Salvini, and went to school in Naples, Florence and Genoa. His first appearance on the stage in the United States was at the Union Square theater in New York in Clara Morris' company, and he afterwards spent two seasons with Margaret Mather, playing Romeo, Orlando, Rudolph in "Leah" and Clifford in "The Hunchback."

DOWN WITH A CRASH.

The Storm Demolishes the Atlantic City Casino and Other Buildings.

Atlantic City, N. J., Dec. 15.—A heavy wind and rain storm is raging along the coast at this point. To-day the large Casino building, where the Elks disaster happened two years ago, collapsed with a crash, carrying with it an uncompleted cottage next door. The storm reached such a height to-night that Local Observer Brand received instructions from Washington to warn mariners not to leave port, as there is a storm of hurricane force on the way. Special instructions were also issued to the crews of the lifesaving stations along the coast.

## SAID HE WAS GAME

PAT COUGHLIN EXECUTED IN SAGE HOLLOW.

He Stole Strawberries and Rather Than Surrender He Killed Two Officers.

Salt Lake, Dec. 15.—Patrick Coughlin was executed to-day in Sage Hollow, Rich county, Utah, 25 miles north of Echo for killing Deputy Sheriff Thomas Stagg of Echo, Utah, and E. A. Davies of Evanston, Wyo., the 20th of July of last year. He was shot to death by Deputy Sheriff Dickson.

Coughlin was cheerful to the last. Before starting to the place of execution he said to Sheriff Dickson: "You never killed a game man in your life that you will kill to-day." A tent had been pitched in a lonely place in Sage Hollow and holes cut in the tent, through which the fatal shots were fired. The executioners were not exposed to public view. The chair in which the doomed man sat was 20 feet from the tent. Life was extinct within three minutes after the shots were fired.

The crime for which Coughlin paid the penalty of death had its origin in Park City, where, in company with Frederick George, the two men stole a few boxes of strawberries and then made for the hills, where they were pursuing their escape. They were pursued and overtaken in Rich county, where they took refuge in a cabin. Rather than surrender, they fired from the cabin and killed Officers Stagg and Davies. After an exciting chase for five days, in which the officers of half a dozen counties took part, the men were finally captured in Toole county. They were tried and convicted of murder. George was sentenced to a life term in the penitentiary.

For the Purchase of Bonds.

Washington, Dec. 15.—The secretary of the treasury to-day announced that sealed proposals for the purchase of \$2,880,000 first mortgage bonds of the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific railroads, constituting a part of the sinking fund of the Central Pacific railroad, will be received at the treasury department, office of the secretary, until 12 o'clock P. M. on the 21st day of December, 1893. The bonds will be sold with all interest accrued and unpaid thereon.

An Irrigation Plan.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Senator Allen to-day introduced a bill appropriating a million dollars for the survey of the headwaters of the principal rivers of the country for the location of available sites for reservoirs for irrigation purposes. The survey proposed is not to be confined to the arid regions but to include all sections of the country.

Silver to Be Recognized.

Chicago, Dec. 15.—The Post's Washington special says, Silver is to be given recognition in the new tariff bill as an imposition of a duty equal to the discount in the price of the bullion. The scale will be elastic and the rate will depend entirely upon the market price of the bullion.

## IN PINAR DEL RIO

The Insurgents Are Credited With Several Important Victories.

### GOMEZ HEADED FOR HAVANA

A Large Expedition From Honduras Landed on the South Side—As to Americans Enlisting.

Cincinnati, Dec. 15.—A special to the Commercial Tribune from Key West, Fla., says: Fighting is reported west of the trocha in Pinar del Rio section, where the insurgents, under Maceo's successor, General Rius Rivera, has taken the field against the Spanish forces left there by General Weyler. No details have been received yet, but 50 wounded soldiers came in yesterday from the neighborhood of Artemesia. It is stated in Havana that General Weyler has called in some of the troops now stationed outside of the city, fearing an attack by General Gomez, who is reported as coming eastward with a large force, well armed and provisioned. The insurgents have already occupied several small towns held by the Spaniards in the eastern part of the province of Havana and have had hardly any defeats.

Two train loads of provisions and arms were captured by the insurgents on the Matanzas railway Saturday and Sunday with slight loss. It is reported that an expedition from Honduras landed on the south side of the island Saturday with large supplies of ammunition and arms, and that the cargo was safely delivered into the possession of General Rivera.

VIOLATING THE LAW.

Men Who Enlist to Go to Cuba Are Taking Big Chances.

Washington, Dec. 15.—The attention of officials here has been attracted by the stories coming from all points of the country indicating that enlistments are going on of parties of men to go to Cuba to join the insurgents. These enlistments are in direct violation of the neutrality laws and are prohibited under severe penalties. For accepting a commission to serve against Spain, a country with which the United States is now at peace, the penalty prescribed by section 2281, revised statutes, is \$2,000 and three years' imprisonment, while for enlisting to serve against Spain or hiring any one to enlist, the penalty is \$1,000 fine and one year's imprisonment.

Anxious to Go to Cuba.

Kansas City, Dec. 15.—Already more than 300 Cuban recruits have been enrolled in this city and Colonel D. S. Harriman, head of the local movement, stated to-day that there are as many more in Kansas City and vicinity ready and willing to go to the front. The enrollment is going on in Harriman's office, and no secrecy of the purpose of the movement is made.

ON THE TRACK.

At San Francisco. San Francisco, Dec. 15.—Five and a half furlongs, maiden 3-year-olds—Nonchalance won, Sly second, Manzanillo third; time, 1:12. One mile—Pollen won, Earl Cochran second, Lalechea third; time, 1:57. Six furlongs—Persimmon won, Spencer second, D. J. Tobin third; time, 1:19. Six and a half furlongs—Mt. McGregor won, Redington second, Tempestuous third; time, 1:23. Seven furlongs—Alvarado won, Kamsin second, Jack Richelieu third; time, 1:31.

At New Orleans.

New Orleans, Dec. 15.—Six furlongs—Bryan won, Senator Merrill second, Whiff third; time, 1:13. Five furlongs—Pat Morrisey won, Tern second, Tempest third; time, 1:33. Seven furlongs—Nicolini won, Little Billy second, Catherine third; time, 1:39. Five furlongs—Hill Billy won, Miss Verne second, Plaudit third; time, 1:34. Handicap, mile and a sixteenth, over four hurdles—Uncle Jim won, Hurlbert second, Mr. Dunlap third; time, 2:03. Seven furlongs—Timberland won, Petrol second, Chislet third; time, 1:39.

The Dupont Trophy Winner.

Chicago, Dec. 15.—John Winston wrested the Dupont trophy, emblematic of the live bird championship of America, from George E. Roll of Blue Island, Ill., in the match held at Watson's park. Each man shot at 100 birds, Winston having a total of 91, leading Roll, whose score was 84, by seven birds.

Dempsey Defeats Hall.

Cripple Creek, Col., Dec. 15.—A fight between George Hall of Pueblo and Jack Dempsey of Cripple Creek, lightweights, for the championship of Colorado, occurred to-night at the Butte opera house. Dempsey won in the sixth round.

New York Not in Doubt.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 15.—The state board of canvassers has completed the canvass of the votes cast in New York at the recent election. On presidential electors the vote was as follows: McKinley, 519,828; Bryan, 251,239; Palmer, 13,285; socialist, 7,000; prohibition, 15,852; blank, defective and scattering, 122,089. McKinley over Bryan, 268,589; McKinley over all others, 251,455.

Wool Growers to Meet To-Day.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Members of the National Wool association are to hold a meeting here beginning tomorrow to consider legislative matters pertaining to the interests of the wool growers.

Cleveland Shoots Ducks.

Georgetown, S. C., Dec. 15.—The Presbyterian party enjoyed splendid sport off South Island to-day the number of ducks bagged being about 30.

Mt. A Shot Down.

Minneapolis, Dec. 15.—Several mills have closed down this week and a smaller flour output can be looked for up to the first of the year.

Extravagant Operatic Salaries.

From the St. Louis Republic. The demonstration of managerial failure emphasizes the fact, recognized by men who have given the subject consideration, that the artists are overpaid in proportion to their earning power. They must either accept a true valuation and share the chances of gain or loss or they will kill the goose that lays the golden egg.

The Anaconda Standard one year \$10. The morocco bound Pictorial Wonder-land goes free as a premium.